prepared for further fight. He was now at Tacu-buya, within two and a half miles of the gates of Mexico; his advance on the causeway to which was commanded and raked by the batteries of the strong castle of Chapultepec. These, therefore, were first to have their mouths stopped; and, as lying before and connected with it, the Molino del Rey and the Casa Mata (strong works, in which were now drawn up the remainder of the Mexican army) were to be taken. They were accordingly attacked on the 8th by Worth's division, and carried, after the bloodiest conflict of the whole war, and much loss on our side, but a greatly heavier on the enemy's. This was followed on the 13th, after much manœuvring and reconnoitering, by the cannonading and capture of Chapultepec, which may be said to have been the finishing blow of the war. On the morrow, the Mexican Govern-ment and President Santa Anna, with about 2,000 men, the miserable wreck of the army of near 33,000 with which he had begun the defence of the great valley, took to flight by one gate, while Scott of acquaintance which is shown by both friends entered by the other; and the famous "Halls of and adversaries, in the discussion which is going on Montezuma" were won! An exploit of military geof the two candidates for the Presinius in the commander, and of valor in his soldiers, dency, of some of the most remarkable traits in the such as History can scarcely parallel, was accomplished. The rest is easily told. We wish only it could all be told without a blush for those who then governed our country. Mexico could resist no further: a peace was speedily made, it may be said, on our own terms. While the Commissioners were negotiating this peace, he whose arms had conquered it became for the time, of necessity, not merely the military master, but the civil ruler of all that he had subdued. In this capacity he presently showed himself as fit to govern a country as to lead an army. His victorious troops, by him disciplined all task. along not less to humanity than to valor, were made, even in the midst of a great and rich city, to respect the property and the persons of the inhabitants. Their religious opinions, (though not Gen. Scott's, for he was piously bred up as an Episcopalian and has been such through life,) were respected, as was right, and no further. They were treated like brothers. Their laws were, of course, abrogated; but Scott gave them, what through its columns, to cast obloquy and reproach they had never seen before, justice, order, security—benefits so new to them, that, before he left them, they offered him the supreme authority if he would remain among them. But he loved better to be even an injured citizen of his own country than the sovereign of another; and, laying down his authority, at the command of his Government, the great principles embodied in the Resolves of the arrested, broken in health, and, as far as those at Washington could inflict dishonor, disgraced, he repaired home, to be put on trial, in order that, if possible, something might be found in his conduct to destroy his popularity and rob him of the admiration and affection of the people. We need not add that the attempt failed, nor that old Lewistown and Chippewa and Niagara-he of Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, and Contreras, and Churubusco, and Chapultepec, who had beaten all the enemies that ever came before him, was not to be laid low by the paltry plotters who lurked at home and in-trigued while he was winning us great territories, and carrying forward our national standard to so many wonderful triumphs. E. W. J.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATESS. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

[PUBLIC ACT-No. 42.1

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three: For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, eighty thousand four hundred and nine dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars. For forage for officers' horses, seven hundred and sixty-

eight dollars. For repairs, fuel, and apparatus therefor, forage for public horses and oxen, postage, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-five

thousand dollars. For increase and repairs of the library, one thousand For improvements and addition to officers' quarters,

three thousand dollars.

For additional pay to the lithographer and pressman employed in the lithographic office, fifty dollars each, one hundred dollars. For expenses of the board of visiters, three thousand

For purchase of new equatorial telescope, being the difference in value between the defective one now in use and a new one, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of thirty artillery and cavalry horses, three thousand dollars. For forage for ninety artillery and cavalry horses, six

thousand for hundred and eighty dollars. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the assistant professors of French and drawing shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to other assistant professors. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to rectify a mis-take which was made in the enrolment of the bill entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two," by omitting a clause appropriating for per diem compensation and mileage of Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates, and agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives, the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that object, out of any noney in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

[Public-No. 14.] JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress, and the debates thereon. With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Con-

gress, and the debates contributing to the true interpreta-tion thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies: Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives o

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to au-thorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage. Approved, August 6, 1859

Swedish Emigrants .- A procession of newly-arrived Swedish Enigrants —A procession of newly arrivables wedish emigrants passed through Boston on Wednesday on the way to their newly-selected homes in the West. The procession was led by Mr. P. F. Williston, and consisted of four heavily laden baggage wagons, followed by several open conveyances containing the women and children, the latter being succeeded by the men and boys, two by two, on foot, bearing firearms and appropriate ban-When opposite our office they gave three hearty cheers, as also opposite the Court House and at other ap-propriate places. They were as fine looking a class of for which their countrymen have been noted and admired for ages; hardy and brave, pure-minded and honest, in nowned in history, and Charles the Twelfth made even nowned in history, and Charles the Twelfth made even the Great, that stern Russian bear, tremble in his icy den.

These Swedes are the formation of the cases in question, he will find that there is not the slightest reason whatever for complaint of the Whigs whose names are borrowed in this against the British Government, as it does not appear to be their intention to adopt stringent measures unless the fishing vessels are actually found breaking the law within any way responsible for it.

The Lockport Corpies authorized to state as certain: that no one there is not the slightest reason whatever for complaint of the Whigs whose names are borrowed in this against the British Government, as it does not appear to be their intention to adopt stringent measures unless the fishing vessels are actually found breaking the law within the property of the cases in question, he will find that against the British Government, as it does not appear to be their intention to adopt stringent measures unless the fishing vessels are actually found breaking the law within the property of the cases in question.

These Swedes are the class of emigrants we want to These Sweees are the class of emigrants we want to make the wide-spread prairies of the West bring forth the fruits of civilization and Christianity. We say, welcome! Welcome to the countrymen of Jenny Lind! We understand that Mr. Williston, who is a Swede by birth, has very generously volunteered in their behalf, as he has frequently done before to others of his newly-arrived countrymen, to see them safely to their new homes, and frequently done before to others of his newly-arrived countrymen, to see them safely to their new homes, and protect them from the tricks of sharpers, who too often prey upon the uninitiated new-comers to our shores.

Mr. E. P. Van Liew and his daughter, ten years of age, were seriously hurt near Wyoming (N. Y.) a few days since. The horses became frightened, and leaped down a precipice of a hundred feet. Mr. V. L. lodged at twenty-five feet down the bank, and when pickfeet down the precipice.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852. LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

We have not at any time heretofore had occasion bring to the notice of our readers, in connexion in consecutive order, the brilliant actions and services which from early manhood have distinguished the public career of Gen. Scott. Familiar with them ourselves, we had overlooked the fact that, from the space of time which they cover, many of our readers are necessarily less so; but the conviction of this fact has been forced upon us by the want history of the National Whig candidate for that office. An opportunity has offered, of which we gladly avail ourselves, to place before our readers a culated to do more justice to his high qualities and remark, the production of one of our ablest political changes, would give them a majority of two on joint and soldiers' carbines smashed.

It will be a recommendation to our readers to know that unlimited credit is due to all the facts relating to Gen. Scorr which are comprised in this original sketch of his Life and Times.

The writers for the Washington "Union" are, have been sent. we dare say, generally in earnest in their attempts, upon the Whig party, upon the present Whig Administration, and upon the Whig candidates for the Rouge on Monday week. It is said to have been highest offices in the Government, which are to become vacant on the 3d of March next. There is that ever occurred in Louisiana. Gen. Jos. Berdoubtless sufficient reason for all the adversaries of NARD presided, assisted by sixteen Vice Presidents the great principles embodied in the Resolves of the late Whig National Convention, and represented by CAN F. KENNER, RANDALL HUNT, Esq., and the Whig candidates nominated by that Conven- others. A series of appropriate resolutions were tion, to bestir themselves. Their craft is in danger. adopted. The meeting was in the highest degree The Democratic Platform, adopted at their late Con- harmonious and enthusiastic. vention, has been practically repudiated by their own party, who, through their Representatives in sion at Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Thursday, did Congress, are actually contending in a rivalry with no business on the first day other than such as was the Whigs as to which shall be foremost in put- connected with its organization. On Thursday, ting in practice the great Whig principle of the a set of resolutions in the shape of a platform of the power and the duty of Internal Improvements; and party, in which they assert the equal rights of man, in so materially assisting the Whigs as they have done in the recent triumphant passage of the Bill the compromise, call upon Government to discourage on the subject in the House of Representatives, they slavery, oppose the admission of any more slave States have, whilst doing justice to their constituents, re- or Territories, favor election of all officers by the people, solutely turned their backs upon the "Platform" of advocate cheap postage, assert the Kossuth doctrine of the party. This undeniable fact is sufficiently portentous of the fate of the rest of that Platform, including the re-enactment of the Kentucky Resolu- John P. Hale was nominated as a candidate tions of olden time, inserted in it with the sinister for President, and George W. Julian for Vice intent of preparing the way, for the nullification of President. The Convention then adjourned withthe Fugitive Slave Law. In the anomalous position out day. The Letter of Mr. HALE declining the in which the Democratic leaders thus find themselves placed, between two fires in their own wig- by his friends in the Convention. wam, it is not a matter of surprise that they should seize upon every charge, true or false, old or new, against the Whig party and its principles, that can the War Department yesterday which strengthens be raked up from the rubbish of by-gone slanders, or invented by the fertile ingenuity of the present day. The Whig party, for its candidates, defies tract of a letter from an Officer of the Army, dated them to do their worst. They can do no greater at Fort Gibson on the 23d ultimo, which seems service to the Whigs than to bring forth all their charges, true or false; to be answered, as they shall be, whenever they have substance in them, and to be scorned or laughed at when they are such as to deserve no more serious treatment.

Among the charges such as only serve to excite risibility is one in the "Union" of yesterday, introduced under the startling caption of " The Canwass of Frauds : Its Latest Enormity!" and begin-

ning in the following ludicrously solemn strain: " Some days ago, upon our rendered reasons, embracing the action of the two Conventions and the main points in the attitude of the two parties and their candidates before the people, we pronounced the present Whig canvass to be to an unprecedented extent a 'can- ed, in the killing of four of the soldiers. vass of frauds.' The daily development of Whig trickery and juggling since we so wrote has multiplied the proofs," &c.

After a long prelude of this fashion, we come o "the plot," as that honest gentleman Titus Oates was wont to call his invention, which, when examined, consists in a piece of waggery, by some person or persons unknown, in the form of an Address 'to our constituents at large," &c., to which are annexed the names of nine of the soundest Whigs in Congress, represented as assigning reasons why they "cannot and will not support Gen. PIERCE for the Presidency," &c. The reader will perceive, at once, even from this brief allusion to the article, that it is nothing but a parody upon the Address, by the same number of gentlemen, some weeks ago, assigning the reasons why they cannot vote for Gen. Scorr for the Presidency. It is an ingenious hoax, of which the Whig gentlemen, whose names are else to complain; and they must be exceedingly the same interrogatories were propounded green, one would think, who could mistake it for any thing else. The funniest thing by far about this hoax, however, is the "Union's" taking it se- St. John's Courier has the following remarks: riously, and pronouncing a grave homily upon the

sin of such droll doings as this. mocrat. We know of wags among the Democrats capable of more ingenious divertissements than this, and very capable of making merry overthem if done by other hands than theirs. One thing we conceive

VEAUX left the bulk of his property, amounting to over \$200,000, for the establishment and endowment of an Educational institution at Mount Eagle, a point on the Ningara river, about three miles below the Falls.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND .- The war has fairly commenced in Newport. Hitherto the bars have been open as usual, but on Monday evening the first complaint was made. Capt. Pratt, the appointed officer, having purposely refrained from acting, a man named Settle was induced to hunt up the delinquent dealers. Mr. Copeland, of the United States Hotel, was the first person pounced upon. He was bound over to appear and answer the charge on the following morning. A seizure was a point twenty-five feet down the bank, and when picked up his skull was found to be fractured in several places. He was trepanned, and may recover. The child Newport have entered into a sort of defensive alliance, was not so badly hurt, though she was thrown seventy and declare their intention to contest the law to the utA WHIG VICTORY IN IOWA.

All the reports received from Iowa for several days past concur in saying that the Whigs have day, with Liverpool dates to the 31st July. triumphantly carried that young State. The following is the latest Telegraphic despatch, dated vesterday at Dubuque :

"The returns from this Congressional district, the second, are nearly all in, and show that John P. Cook, Whig, has been elected to Congress by upwards of 1,000 majority. This is a Whig gain.

assembles. There are 170 new members in the new I will send you a brief description of what I saw and heard. The first cruption on the summit of Mauna Loa. avowed Ministerialists, the remainder are not bound about fourteen thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. London was the most magningent, I will send you a brief description of what I saw and heard. The first cruption on the summit of Mauna Loa. avowed Ministerialists, the remainder are not bound about fourteen thousand five hundred feet above the level. "The returns from the first district, as far as received, indicate the election of PHILIP VIELE,

Whig, to Congress; another gain.
"The Whigs have also carried the Legislature, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator to supply the place of the Hon. George W. Jones, whose term expires next March."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

It is settled that the Hon. DAVID S. REID (Dem.) as been re-elected Governor of North Carolina. In the last Legislature of the State the Democrats had fourteen majority on joint ballot-four in the Senate and ten in the House of Commons. The Wilmington Journal (a Democratic paper) states that as far as returns have been received the Demoerats have lost fifteen members and the Whigs nine in the House of Commons; so that if the counties to be heard from return members as they did in great actions than any other we have chanced to 1850, the Whigs will have a majority of four in that jured beyond recovery. The detachment afterwards turnmeet with. It is, as the reader of it will not fail to House. The Democrats, however, have thus far

> The result of the election in Missouri is a triumph to the WHIGS and Col. BENTON, but not to the Democrats so far as Congressmen are concerned-The delegation will consist of two Whigs, two Benton men, and Col. Benton himself. From both the districts now represented by anti-Bentonites Whigs

> WHIG GATHERING AT BATON ROUGE, (LA.)-The New Orleans Bee has an interesting account of a great Whig meeting which came off at Baton one of the most imposing political demonstrations and two Secretaries. HARVEY HAYES, Esq. made

> The "National Free-Soil Convention," in ses favor an economical administration of the Government, a strict construction of the constitution, denounce to settlers, and fix the name of the party as the honor thus tendered him was published in the Pitts-

We are glad to learn that intelligence reached the belief that the report of the massacre of Capt. it, with an invitation to adhere." MARCY and his command is false.

The New York papers publish the following exto leave no doubt that the Captain himself is safe:

"Two o'clock P. M .- We have just heard that MARCY had sent an express to the Brazos Post; so we may conclude that he has not been massacred as reported. can hear no particulars, but he had a fight with the Indians. I hope that you may have a chance of communicating this delightful news to Mrs. Marcy. We got this from a man who came in from Preston, Texas. He does not know the particulars, but he says that the other report is all a humbug. I will tell you more when I hear the particulars."

Some of the latest Texas papers ascribe the origin of the story of the massacre of Capt. MARCY and his command to an encounter which a portion of it had with some Indians, resulting, as it was report-

The Houston Telegraph publishes the following extract of a letter dated Waco, July 23, 1852 : " Within the last hour news came in from Fort Graham

that the Camanches had come in and taken all their horses, as the soldiers had gone to Fort Belknap; they having taken all the horses at that post and killed several persons. We have raised a company here in less than two hours, that will start for Fort Graham in the morning. Times are squally. A letter from Laredo, in Nueces Valley, says that a

party of seventeen Indians attacked four Mexicans recently and killed three of them. The one who escaped was to render assistance, but were not permitted to cross the severely wounded, but got into Laredo with the news. Five companies of the Rifle Regiment are ordered to the Rio Grande. One company is ordered to Fort Inge, on the Leons ; a subaltern and fifteen men remaining at Fort Merrill, on the Nueces.

The Mobile Advertiser learns that a copy of Gen. Scorr's letter to the committee of the late Southern Rights Convention, declining to give any response to their interrogatories, is in the hands of a gentleman of that city; but it will not be published until made free with in it, have more right than any body an answer is received from Mr. PIERCE, to whom

> We have accounts from St. John that the steam frigate Mississippi reached there last Saturday. The

"Capt. ADAMS, who is attached to the Mississippi. came up in the steamer Admiral on Thursday afternoon. But, seriously, in turn, we think it very doubtful for the purpose of making arrangements about a pilot and other business connected with the fishery question. Capt. Adams has had interviews with members of the Provincial Government, and in company with the American consulat this port visited several of our public office: yesterday, where he received all the information possible relative to the recent seizures of the fishing vessels have no doubt that, when the Commodore learns all the

> Halifax, where the Commodore will probably have an interview with the British Admiral, after which she will proceed to New York, so as to arrive there by the first

"We feel confident that all the protection the Commodore can afford American fishermen will be to advise them to keep within the strict letter of the Fishery Convention, otherwise they must stand the consequence The Mississippi had not left St. John on Monday morn-

ing. Com. PERRY would doubtless meet Vice Admiral Seymour at Halifax, where he had arrived in the ship of war Cumberland, bringing thither the new Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT. PRACHES.—The peach crop in Delaware is said to be very good. On Wednesday about three thousand baskets passed over the Camden and Amboy Railroad to New York. They were selling at the depot at Camden for one dollar a basket

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York yester-

The final result of the elections for th House of Commons of Great Britain is stated to be Francisco "Pacific: 329 Free-traders and Liberals, to 325 Ministerialists. It is further said, however, that it is impossible to tell how parties will stand when Parliament to pursue any particular line of policy. It is ex-pected that the new Parliament will assemble in the third week in October. It is ex-third week in October. It is ex-sudden, and, as seen at Hilo, was most magnificent; third week in October.

The following additional items are communicated through the Telegraph :

American stocks have been less active, but unchanged

Business in the manufacturing districts was active and prices slightly advanced. The extensive store house and depot of the Southeast-

ern Railway has been destroyed by fire.

The Daily News states that Cardinal WISEMAN spent \$60,000 in the Neuman and Achili trials. A terrible hurricane had occurred at Gloucester, causing great destruction of property.

Earl PEMBROKE is lying dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

The riots continue in Limerick. On Sunday the 31st regiment was attacked by the mob, and two soldiers ined out and dispersed the rioters at the point of the bayonet, during which the officer in command was wounded

M. FOULD's return to the Ministry of France is talked of. Louis Napoleon's marriage to the Princess Wasa is vet somewhat uncertain. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS was appointed Minister for Fo-

reign Affairs in place of TURGOT, and M. MAGNE, Minister of Public Works. The Paris Moniteur announces the resignation of M. DE

It is stated that arrangements are in progress for the formation of a company with a capital of \$36,000,000 to make a direct railroad communication with Germany, Belgium, and France.

Accounts from Russia and Poland represent the cholera as terribly fatal.

We have the following items of European news, derived from English papers to the 31st July:

The election returns for Great Britain were all in, with two exceptions; yet, singularly enough, no two of the leading papers agree on the main fact whether the Derby Ministry has or has not a working majority. The Morning Chronicle says the new House contains 286 ministerialists and 367 anti-ministerialists, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 81. The Morning Herald states the returns at 347 ministerialists, 304 opposition, giving the Ministry a majority of 48. The Globe has 331 Free-Traders and Liberals, 286 Derbyites, 36 neutral; which, giving Government the advantage of all the neutrals, leaves them in a minority of 8; and the Daily News shows 339 Liberals, 315 Derbyites, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 24. Truth, as usual, will probably be found between the two extremes. It is expected that the new Parliament will assemble about the third week in October.

Among the new undertakings recently brought forward one called the Vegetable Gas Light Company. The gas has been in use for some months at Eton School, Harrow Railway Station, town of Blackpool, and other places.
Sir J. Herschel, Master of the Mint, publishes a letter ap.

driven back, and set moving in wild confusion. row Railway Station, town of Blackpool, and other places. proving of the discovery.

The Wanderer of Vienna of the 24th says: burgh papers, but appears to have been disregarded relative to the succession to the crown of Denmark, has been ratified by all the Powers, and the exchange of rati-

A decree is published in France permitting the resumpment. The species of tobacco grown is to be of the light kind, suitable for smoking

The Globe says there is a general rumor that the Senate of France will be convoked for September, to discuss the question of a change in the form of government, and that the election of Louis Napoleon as Emperor will take place in December.

It is said that the rather of the Princess DE VASA Tefuses his consent to her marriage with Louis Napoleon. The father is an officer in the Austrian service. The publie, however, have not yet settled to their satisfaction or another, Princess Baden.

The Governor of the province of Cadiz, Spain, has inmonastery of La Cartuja, at Seville.

The Austrians are forming a camp of 30,000 men near Soncona, for manœuvres during the autumn. The Piedmontese army will also form an extensive camp on the plain of Marengo.

A small town called Praschke, on the confines of Po nineteen houses and barns were burnt. The inhabitants of some neighboring Prussian villages came with engines frontiers without passports.

FROM SANTA FE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN. SANTA FE, JUNE 30, 1852.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties which have heretofore existed, I am happy to say that at present the by the military police, have been fully able to preserve the peace and protect the rights of the inhabitants; and the court for this place, under Judge Mower, which has been sitting for the last two weeks, has, very creditably to itself, disposed of almost the whole business on its docket. Our relations with the Indians are in an equally good if not better condition. Fort Massachusetts, in the orth, is occupied by Major BLAKE, with two companies, and all in that region indicate that even this force placed Navajoes the most friendly relations exist.

A number of Apache Indians, from the eastern side of the Rio Grande, arrived here a few days since, asking for peace, and a treaty will be made by Col. SUMNER with them. It is also known that Major Morris is now on his way from Fort Webster with a large delegation from the Gila Apaches for the same purpose; thus ensuring that by the next mail you may confidently expect to learn that this heretofore wretched country is at peace within and without. Still you may hear grumbling. Poor human nature is weak, and but few can bear up against personal or pecuniary disappointments without complaint.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- As the train of pasenger and freight cars on the Hamilton and Eaton railroad were passing over a bridge on Friday, within a few miles of Cincinnati, the bridge gave way, precipitating the tender, four freight cars, and the baggage car about twelve feet, into the stream below. No one was killed, but two men were severely injured. In some unknown manner, the passenger cars, two in number, became detached from the baggage car just at the moment it fell. otherwise the loss of life would have been very great.

JABEZ THOMPSON, late a Senator in the Legislature Massachusetts from Plymouth county, hung himself yesTHE LATE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE SAND-

The annexed interesting notice of a visit to the scene of the late eruption is copied from the San

"You doubtless have seen already in the Polynesian an account of the recent eruption on Mauna Loa; but as it was my privilege to be a near eye-witness of it for twenty-four hours, when its action was the most magnificent, where, though some sixty miles distant, the light was so great as to awaken the slumbering inhabitants. This was great as to awaken the slumbering inhabitants. This was early on the morning of February 17th. It continued its action only about twenty-four hours, then all was quiet, tagain, and it was supposed that the internal fires had sufficiently disgorged themselves; but early on the morning of the 20th it burst out again with great tury, half way down the mountain, in the very direction of Hilo. It sent forth a liquid stream of great depth and width, which flowed at the rate of several miles an hour, threatening ruin to the village and bay of Hilo, thirty-six miles distant. This stream continued to flow, but with diminished tant. This stream continued to flow, but with diminished activity, for more than three weeks. It ceased to flow entirely before it reached Hilo, ending the painful suspens

so long felt there.

The light of the volcano at night was very great. luminating the surrounding country for many miles dis-tant, and giving to the overhanging clouds the appearance of an immense body of fire. After witnessing this for several nights, my desire to visit it became so strong that resolved to make the long and tedious journey, to take near view of this grand display of the Almighty's power. Accompanied by Mr. Fuller, I set out on the 1st day of March. After travelling through woods and over wide districts of naked lava, we arrived at the vicinity of the eruption on the forenoon of the third day. Its deep, un-earthly roar, which we began to hear early on the day be-tore, "waxed louder and louder" as we drew nearer and

tore, "waxed louder and louder" as we drew nearer and nearer the action, until it resembled the roar of the ocean's billows when driven by the force of a hurricane against a rock-bound coast, or like the deafening roar of Niagara.

We first reached the deep channel, through which a wide stream of liquid lava had flowed down the mountain, lesolating an area of vast extent; it had ceased to flow Cassabianca, Minister of State, and his nomination as in this direction, but was flowing still at a little distance, at which we gazed with delight. The main stream wastill beyond, which we could not approach on account of the great heat; but at night we had a fine view of the fiery river, at no great distance from our encampment.

Though the lava gushed out in several places like waterments. springs, yet the main fountain was one of indescribable grandeur. In the midst of a forming cone, with a base of two or three hundred feet, there shot up a jet of clear liquid lava to the height of from four to eight hundred feet, combining in its ascent and descent all the beauties of the finest water fountains—jet after jet ascended in constant and regular succession, day after day; descending, it mostly fell back into the crater, but sometimes i fell spattering on its sides, and flowed down uniting with the main stream. The outer portions cooled to a blackened mass while in the air, the upper and lighter portion were carried by the propelling force to the regions of the

clouds, and fell in showers over the surrounding country. The intense heat of the fountain and stream of lav caused an influx of cool air in every quarter; this created terrific whirlwinds, which, constantly stalking about like so many sentinels, bade defiance to the daring visiter. These were the most dangerous of any thing about the volcano. Sometimes we were compelled to prostrate ourselves for safety. Once we ventured within about a uarter of a mile of the great jet; soon one of the most terrific whirlwinds formed at the crater, and advanced straight towards us, threatening us with instant ruin; but, fortunately for us, it spent its force and turned to the right, leaving us to make a rapid retreat.

We saw a similar one whirling around the jet and concealing it with a dense cloud of ashes, as if engaged in a furious combat. The two contending elements presented a most wonderful spectacle. When the strife ceased, the fountain appeared in constant action, as though nothing

The glare of the liquid fountain was very great, even when the sun was shining; but at night it was vastly The Wanderer of Vienna of the 24th says: "The more so, casting the light of nearly a full moon in the treaty concluded on the 8th May in London, between shade, and turning night into day. Spending the night Austria, England, France, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, near the eruption, during its greatest action, we felt our-

selves highly privileged. Very few mortals have had the opportunity of hearing been ratified by all the Powers, and the exchange of rati-fications will take place at London in the course of this month. The Powers which have not taken part in the whirlwinds and agitated clouds all at the same time, and conclusion of this treaty have received official notice of within a little space. Such a scene is calculated to fill one with feelings of awe and reverence towards the great Author of nature's wonderous works. With great reluc-tance we left a spectacle so rare and retraced our steps. tion in the Departments of the Bonches del Rhone and the Var of the cultivation of tobacco by way of experi-

> H. KINNEY. Sincerely yours, WAGOHINU KAU, APRIL 19, 1852.

DRAYTON and SAYRES, imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for non-payment of fines incurred under several sentences of courts in 1848, for "transporting" slaves from the District, were on Thursday discharged from prison, under a pardon from the President, remitting the with pikes and crows, to attack a dam of the Trenton imprisonment and leaving the fines outstanding. These Water-Power Company, on the Delaware, which they were payable, under a law of Maryland, one-half to the county and the other half to the owners of the slaves whether the President's intended be really Md'lle de Vasa "transported." The application for their pardon was men from the rolling mills, and numerous spectators, went to the place, where the stone-hackers arrived about supported by petitions from more than one-half of the 11 o'clock, with a determination to tear down the dant, owners of the slaves. The fines amounted to a large sum, formed the Government of the discovery of eleven pictures, | which the parties, from poverty, were unable to pay; and painted by Murillo, Zurbaran, Cano, Herrera, Valdes, El for non-payment thereof they had already been in prison Espanoleta, and Urbina. Those pictures, described as upwards of four years. The power of the President to remost valuable, had been stolen many years ago from the mit the imprisonment, under the circumstances, was affirmed in an elaborate opinion by the Attorney General.

DECISIONS UPON THE LIQUOR LAW .- The Supreme Court of Maine have decided that the inhabitants of that State may keep liquor in their houses for their own use, and that liquor may be brought into and transported within land, was recently consumed by fire. Four hundred and or though the State, if it be not intended for sale. The amount of the decision seems to be, that the Legislature may prohibit the sale, or keeping or offering for sale, of liquor, but cannot prohibit its use. This decision makes lage, Wyoming county, (N. Y.) died suddenly of Asiatic the law analogous to the laws concerning other poisons. cholera. The same day Mrs. Caroline M. Huntington, liquor, but cannot prohibit its use. This decision makes Only licensed druggists and apothecaries can sell arsenic. Only licensed druggists and apothecaries can sell arsenic.

These can only sell it under certain regulations, and others cannot sell it at all. But the law does not prohibit the use. Hence, any body may use arsenic in any act; and it is much used in preparing the skins of animals and it is much used in preparing the birds for stuffing. And any body may take it, even with the felonious intent of suicide, without incurring any penalty. Hence, if one should take arsenic or other poi-

for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States next winter on technical objections to the proceedings. A correct observance of forms of procedure, rules of evidence, and official authority is important to the preservation of justice. The substance stands in need of the shell for its protection. If, however, there is a treaty between us and another country for the extradition of certain offenders, there is no such advantage in retaining them among us, as to make an opposition to the execution of the treaty particularly popular and patriotic. If in their country will keep the Utahs quiet. With the it is thought beneficial to insist on keeping here every felon who makes our soil a refuge, the most honorable course would be to put an end to the treaty and not evade its terms. We are getting emigrants enough of good character without taking up with those who are deficient in that useful qualification .- New York Com. Adv.

THE "LAND REFORMERS" held another meeting at New York on Tuesday night. It was resolved to hold a mass meeting at an early day in the Park, to express their disapprobation of the proceedings of the Land Committee of the Senate in the rejection of the homestead bill.

A resolution was offered to the effect that the Land Reformers of the city of New York would not endorse either of the candidates of the two parties till they endorsed the shout thirty pounds each. measure which they advocated; and that a committee be again appointed to communicate with them. But, after discussion, it was laid upon the table.

Mathias Skupinski, the murderer of the pedlar boy Lehman, who was hung at Philadelphia on Friday morning, before his death made a statement to his father-confessor, denying the terrible stories of wholesale murder attributed to him, and also denying further part in the Lehman tragedy than to help the real murderer, John Kaiser, to secrete the body. Mathias states that his brother, Blaise Skupinski, who is now under sentence of death, knew nothing of the murder whatever, and that he was absent from the house when it was committed.

Joseph Dickinson, of Amherst, Massachusetts, had an entire flock of sheep and lambs killed by dogs. Out of a flock of twenty-three tw

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional Nomination. DETROIT, Avg. 13.—The Whig Convention, which met at Ann Arbor, has nominated E. W. Penniman as the Whig candidate for Congress in the third district of Michigan.

Commodore Perry at St. John,

St. John, August 11 .- Commodore Perry, of the steam frigate Mississippi, landed here on Monday, and was received with a guard of honor. On Tuesday he went to Fredericktown to have an interview with the authorities. A public dinner to the officers of the Missis-

Arrival of the Decatur.

New York, Aug. 13.—The sloop-of-war Decatur arrived here this morning; all well. The Africa brings advices of the frigate Cumberland, Com. STRINGHAM, being at Naples on the 17th July.

Town of Helena Burnt.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 10.—By telegraph from Memphis we learn that the town of Helena (Ark.) was almost entirely consumed by fire on Monday night. Only two business houses are left. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Baltimore Market.

Baltimone, Aug. 13.—Flour quiet. Small sales Howard street at \$4 a \$4.06\{\}, and City Mills at \$4; rye flour \$3.75 a \$3.87; corn meal \$3.12 a \$3.18. Sales of red wheat at 80 a 86 cents; white do. 86 a 91; and very prime 95 a 98; white corn 60 a 62; yellow 62 a 64; oats 30 a 33; rye 73; cloverseed advanced to \$5 a \$5.25 per

Provisions firm. Sales of mess pork \$19 25 a \$19.50 : beef do. \$16; bacon shoulders 81 a 9 cents; sides 104; hams 11 a 13; lard in bbls. 111 and kegs 121 a 121. Su-

gars and molasses quiet. Prices unchanged.
Wool declined to 21 a 23 cents for unwashed, and 31 a
33 for washed. Week's sales 20,000 lbs. Whiskey 21½ a 22 per gallon. cco is very firm. Sales of the week 1.000 hhds.

Maryland and Ohio at full prices. Some holders are un-willing to sell unless at an advance. There is nothing new to notice in stocks. Market firm Money easy.

The Exhibition of the Prince George's county (Md.) Agricultural Society, which takes place in October, promises to be a handsome affair. We observe that the Society offers a number of premiums; among them \$12 for the best, and \$10 for the second best hogshead of tobac-

The Newburyport Herald says: "It is stated that letters from Americans of probity and intelligence in Europe confirm the accuracy of the newspaper statements as to the welcome reception given to the EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA by the population of Hungary during the recent visit of the Emperor to that country. This does not agree with the general belief in this country and with Kossuth's declarations of deep and wide-spread disaffection and great oppression in that country. are led to believe, after all, that as little is known and understood of European politics in this country as is known in Europe concerning American politics."

A CONGRESS TO REGULATE THE COIN .- Several European Powers have accepted the proposition of the English Government to convoke a Congress at London, in order to come to an agreement respecting the regulating of the coin. France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal have been specially nominated. The invitations have been alteriorly addressed to the States of Germany. The Congress will not commence its deliberations till the month of November next; meanwhile a statistical bureau will be established for the purpose of making the necessary preparations.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD .- The editors of the North American ave seen several beautiful pieces of Australian gold, weighing in all three ounces, and imported from London by the United States Mint, as specimens. This is believed be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained, by an assay of part of the quantity, that the proportion of pure metal is 966 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty dollars per ounce, or thereabouts. This valuation, however, was obtained after melting, for which, it is said, an allowance of two or three per cent. must be made: thus fixing the worth of the native grains at about \$19.60—the price charged in London for the amount forwarded to the Mint here. Assays that have been made in England are reported to have given the result of 938 thousandths fine. Upon these facts, it is presumed that Australian gold is better than Californian; or, in other words, that it contains less silver by six or seven per cent. on the average. Although the samples exhibited to us consisted of lumps only, we understand that others present the aspect of flat spangles, and that there exists a remarkable similarity in the exterior appearance of the gold obtained from the two great mining regions

RIOT AT TRENTOS .- A party of about fifty stone-hackers, (men whose occupation is, we believe, the gathering of stones brought down by the current,) on Thursday, proceeded from Trenton (N. J.) up the Delaware armed intended attack, a posse under the Sheriff, together with notwithstanding offers of compensation for damages weremade, and the removal of the logs which obstructed the channel. They commenced to tear down the dam, the defenders threatened forcible resistance, until one of the latter was struck and severely hurt, when a general fight ensued, poles were used and stones were thrown, by which several were struck and injured. The stone-hackers were driven away, and after a further conference agreed to retreat if the logs were removed. This work was commenced, when the assailants returned with arms, and the defenders not wishing to create a loss of life, retired, leaving the stone-backers to tear down the dam.

Doings of the Cholera. - Five sisters of charity, from New Mexico, died of cholera at Independence, (Mo.) on

the 24th. On the 28th ultimo Mr. Willard J. Chafin, of Perry vil-Mr. Chafin's daughter, and wife of Dr. Huntington, of

Mr. George Eddleman, a farmer who lives six miles beyond Perrysburg, (N. Y.) recently sold his farm to a company of Germans who had just arrived from Germany. prospects of peace and quiet to the inhabitants of New Mexico are infinitely better than they have been for the last few years. Col. Sumer is still at this place. The civil government is moving along, apparently to the satismans, several of whom died. Several of the members of Mr. E.'s family took it, and his wife, her mother, and one or two children had died. Mr. Eddleman was suffering from it, and not expected to recover.

AN APPLICTED FAMILY.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 1836, four lovely children died in one week, of scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850, were thrown from a carriage, and the youngest child, aged five years, was killed. Two daughters, aged thirteen and twenty-one, were among the lost on the *Henry Clay*. The heart-broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household.

TROUT IN LAKE ERIE .- Mr. Andrews, of Dunkirk, (N. Y.) recently succeeded in catching salmon trout in Lake Erie, where it was not known that they existed. Several unsuccessful attempts were made at different depths of water, and in different ways, but at length the true water, and in different ways, but at length the true way was found, and that by turning out some thirteen miles from shore, and dropping nets to the depth of nearly or quite one hundred feet, and thus letting them remain for some hours, the fish could be secured. Mr. Andrews took at one haul over fifteen hundred pounds of trout and whitefish. In this lot were thirty-three trout, weighing

A MONSTER SHARK.—The Savannah Republican says that a monster shark was caught in that harbor on Friday last. It measured fifteen feet from the end of its tail to the tip of the nose, and when opened it was found to contain ten king crabs, a sea-gull, and a man's boot, with any quantity of bones, resembling those of the human body. It took seven men to haul and lash it to the gunwale of the pilot-boat. The jaws contained eight rows of

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS .- On Tuesday night last Mr.